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March, 1898). After discussing the question of the right of the United States to acquire foreign territory, he discovers the leading case on that subject, and says: "After writing the above, I observe that the illustrious Chief Justice Marshall, who stands without a peer in American jurisprudence, and whose judgment very few would assume to controvert, declared in *The Insurance Company v. Canter*, that," etc. He states, without doubting, that "children of Filipinos born since the acquisition of the Islands by the United States would be citizens," evidently ignorant that that question had already been discussed in the Supreme Court in cases, the subsequent opinions in which indicate that that court will in all probability reach the contrary conclusion.

As we are thus compelled to the opinion that the book is not prepared with sufficient care to render it of value, it is unnecessary to discuss its many peculiarities in matters of substance, such as its confusion between residence and domicile in connection with citizenship, its failure to keep in mind the distinction between the limitations of the Fourteenth Amendment and those of the commerce clause of the Constitution upon State legislation, and its extension of the definition of the police power so as to include herein the power of the States to regulate the tenure of real property.

We are glad to say, in concluding, however, that the book contains a great deal of eloquent language, which will cheer, if it sometimes fail to enlighten, the reader.

ATLAS AND EPITOME OF DISEASES CAUSED BY ACCIDENTS. By Dr. Ed. Golebiewski, of Berlin. Authorized translation from the German, with editorial notes and additions by Pearce Bailey, M. D., consulting neurologist to St. Luke's Hospital [etc.]. Forty colored plates and 143 illustrations in black. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Company. 1900. pp. 549.

For the subjects within its scope, this is an exceedingly convenient hand-book of reference for the lawyer. It is the first systematic treatise of its kind; is written by a competent authority; is well translated and is well edited for the use of American readers.

As the preface says, the book "presents a systematic description of the sequels of injuries caused by accidents." This is exactly what the lawyer wants, for legal questions arising out of physical injuries have to do, of course, with the results of such injuries—impairment of health, deformity or disability, as the case may be.

The work is divided into two parts. The first, covering fifty pages, treats of general considerations. These are the causes, statistics and mortality of accidents; the general characteristics of injuries and traumatic diseases of the several structures of the body—skin, nerves, bones, joints, etc.; the influence of injuries on the development of tumors, and their connection with poisonings, alcoholism, and certain infectious diseases (malignant pustule, wool-sorters' disease, lockjaw and tuberculosis).

Part II constitutes the main body of the book, and treats in succinct detail of injuries and traumatic diseases of the parts to be

found in the several great divisions of the body—head, trunk, chest, abdomen, upper and lower extremity, respectively. In the case of each special region there is given first an excellent and most serviceable résumé of the anatomy and physiology of the part, by means of which even the non-medical reader can easily understand the pathological points that follow. Then comes an account of the various injuries and resulting diseases and deformities affecting the region. In these accounts brief notice only is given to the symptomatology and surgery of the original injury, since such matters do not come within the scope of the book. The subject discussed is the matter of the sequels of the injury—the nature of such sequels, their recognition, their probable duration and possible change of character, their effect on life, health and physical ability, their proper treatment (when this is of importance), and, if disabling, the proper indemnity from the insurance point of view. Illustrative cases are cited and in connection with these are given numerous and excellent illustrations, both in black and in color. Among the illustrations of the former class are many reproductions of X-ray photographs, representing chiefly the results of fractures and dislocations of bones of the extremities. The illustrations in color consist of forty beautiful lithographic plates after original water-color drawings.

The book covers the field within its scope, with the exception, as acknowledged, of injuries of certain special organs. The treatment is concise, as is to be expected in a handbook, but the style is clear and the subject-matter is well arranged for easy reference. The book is beautifully printed on good paper.

AN EPITOME OF PERSONAL PROPERTY LAW. By W. H. Hastings Kelke, M. A. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Limited. 1901. pp. xv, 144.

This is the second volume of a series of epitomes by Mr. Kelke, and is described by the author as supplementary to the first volume of the series, *An Epitome of Real Property Law*. In the preface he calls attention also to the facts, (1) that personal property has become closely entangled with the law of contract, (2) that he attempts to avoid the discussion of questions of contract and to confine himself to the property side of his subject. That he has succeeded in this attempt is apparent from the headings of the nine chapters into which this little handbook is divided. They are as follows: Absolute Property; Qualified Property; Shipping Property; Choses in Action—Negotiability; Annuities—Insurance—Debentures; Partnership and Company Shares; Patent—Copyright—Trademark—Goodwill—Options; Involuntary Alienation; Administration.

While the author has been successful in “keeping off contract,” and in confining himself to the nature, the acquisition and the transfer of personal property, it is not quite clear to us why the work should have been undertaken. Certainly there is no demand for such a book in this country. It is too abstruse and too much